A

## REVIEW

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## Affairs of FRANCE:

With Observations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Safritday. June 16. 1705.

ROM what has been Observed in our own Affairs, let us look into the present War, and see what Lectures of Peace are Preach'd to us from thence. Our Armies of Protestant Heroes, are Facing their Enemies, and Flush'd with Victories, we pleas'd our selves with the Daily Expectation of a Battle, I mean on the Moselle; for we are no where else in a Postare to Desire

Now I beg leave to look on the Dark fide if this Affair, not that I would Discourage any from hopes upon the iffue of Affairs Abroad, if Fidelity and Conduct continue to appear in English Management, which they have but very lately begun to do.

But in order to show us the Neteshity of Peace at Home, it is equally useful to show our People what is before them; if (as mbo shall answer for the Event of a War?) things should not go so well Abroad, as we Expedithem.

In an Alarm we had a tew Days ago of a Mail from Holland, and an Express from the Duke of Marlborough, some Body (for what Ends 1 know nos) reported, That General had Forc'd the French Lines, and Beaten Mareichal Villars.

I should be glad to find this prove a Probetick Rumour, as the like Rumour did, when we had it last Year reported in London, That the Duke of Marlborough had met the French Army, Beaten them in a Great Battle, and taken the Mareschal Tallad Prisoner, above a Fortnight before the Battle was really Fought.

But I observed in the Report of this, that People run-away so Eagerly with it, that when they found the Disappointment, these were even loth to believe it was not for

Meffengers run hourly to fee, if the Standard was out at the Tower, and upon every Noife, Hark (fays one) the Guns at the Tower off.

Nor was this all, but we were as hafty in forming Ideas of Victory in our Minds—And most of us had carry'd the Duke of Marlborough to the Walls of Paris in a Trice.

Some a little more Grave, had brought the King of France a little to himself again, after the first Surprize; and these represented him sending Expresses to the Duke de Ville regimmediately to abandon Flanders, and march with the whole France Army to the France of the

the Marn and Seyne; others to the Duke de Vendosm in Italy, to make large Detachments to the Upper Rhine --- And, in short, all Agreed the War was finish'd, that now the French would give you Carte blanc, and Sign to the Peace of Europe upon your own Terms. , fairs in the World.

These are fine things, Gentlemen, and very pretty to Talk of, and no Man would more rejoyce in the reality of them, than I.

But France is not so soon Conquer'd, the Mareschal Fillars shows himself as Politick, as he is known to be a Daring General -To fay the French are afraid to Fight, is perhaps faying true, while they are Inferiour in Force?—But why are they Inferiour in Force?—The Reason is plain, That they may be superiour to you in another place; it they were stronger than you by 20000 Men, yet it would not be their Business to Fight you there; but as 60000 Men is sufficient to keep you at Bay, Entrenching and Fortifying in your Sight, their refuling to Fight, if you cannot force them to it, is a Victory; and by this they show you too plainly, that they will not be Eafily beaten.

We are told by the last Advices from Abroad, That the Dutch have appointed a General Fast and Humiliation, upon the present

Doubtful Conjunction of Affairs.

I would have no Body Infer from hence, That the Dutch are Discourag'd and Apprehensive of their Affairs, but I would have all Men Inser from hence, That the Enemy is not yet Reduc'd: The Prodigious Power of France, is in nothing more Vilible, than in this, the Extraordinary Posture of their Affairs, after so terrible a Blow as that at Blenbeim, a Battle, take it in all its Consequences, which no Prince in the World but him, could have born to lofe; whether you Contider the Number of Men loft, or their Character, as the Flower of his Troops, and especially of Horse.

I have heard it Computed, That from the fight March of Monfieur Tallard from Strafburgh, to the taking of Landau, the French including the Bavarians that were after Broke and Disbanded, or submitted to the Empe-

ror, actually loft 80000 Men.

If a fter such a Loss, this Prince is able to Mate you still, where you are strongest, appears Eithe; and in all other Places pulhes on

of Champagne, and to Defend the Banks of an Offensive War, Besieging Towns, and Reducing Provinces; Are there not Motives enough in such a Case, to Guide us to Consider, and to reflect what a Consequence would still be, if this Politick Prince should be suffered to give one turn more to his Af-

> If any fingle aim in all this, was not to show the Necessity of Peace at Home, and Union both in Council and Affection among our felves. I could no way approve of my fuggesting these Possibilities, but as I am very fure the Consequences are just, and the Prospect rational, I am forward to say something on this Head, to bring us to judge rightly of our own Affairs, and not to think all the War over too foon.

> I confels, the Gentlemen who pulh on our Disorders at Home, and who are Driving at Parties and Oppressions here, seem to me to act as if there was really no fuch thing as a

War Abroad.

And this makes their proceeding the more Mysterious, tince we all know, they are not the most Vigorous of all the Race of English

Men, to have the French Beaten.

To fall out at Home, fall upon any Party at Home, at least that have any Strength or Interest, so as to make it a Division, should fignifie that we have no Enemies Abroad, or none that we Value; that the French are Beaten, and that we have nothing to fear from them, or elfe, that we are all beside our selves.

I wish the first of these was true, we should then have so much the less to fear from our Enemies at Home; the Strife would not be fo fatal, the Experiment not fo Dangerous, and the Character of the Men, would not fo much link in the Eyes of those that wish well

to the Prosperity of this Nation.

But to fall out when we are Embark'd in a Terrible War, when Engag'd with such Confederates, as if we Discourage them by our Conduct; and they finding us not to be Depended upon, should abandon us, we must be Devoured and Undone; this is one of the greatest Inconsistencies, and Unaccountable Pieces of Folly, that ever any Nation was Guilty of.

I may, perhaps, take some Liberty to Enforce this Argument, and be a little large upon it hereafter; I am, not of the Opi-

nion

nion, that any of the Allies have yet Thoughts of Abandoning the Confederacy; but this I must say, The Confederacy is like a Chain of Links, whose whole Strength contists in their hanging to one another, and in pulling every one their share of the Draught; if one Link falls off, a great many more go off with it, and the Chain is shorten'd immediately.

The Strength of the Confederacy conlifts in the Union of its Members; and I will not fay, but many of them would fall off from you, if the General Union were once bro-

It was not a little Management, Conduct, and Forecast, that brought this Confederacy to such a Head; the late Glorious King William, laid many a Scheme in Vain, and Variety of Measures His Majesty Concerted to bring it to pass; and tho' fome People do not love to bear it, 'tis plain, he was the Author, the Life and Soul of this Confede-

If any Body thinks it was lightly, or fuperficially Compos'd, the Error must be in bis Judgment; and if I should run over the Politicks of the Management of Princes, how on both Sides; now this Prince, now that; fome by Stratagem, some by Force, were brought over from Party to Party, the Hi-

flory must be very Entertaining.

The Conduct cannot be small, that brought over the Duke of Savoy from the Confederates, in the last War; nor has it been less to restore that Prince to his Friends, and to keep him Tight and Hearty in their Interest now, tho' to the Ruine of his whole Dominions, and Dispossessing him of Italy.

What Policies Govern'd the Electors of Cologne and Liege, in favour of the House of Bavaria? And what brought the same House of Bavaria over, to turn their Hands against

their Benefactors?

The Wits of the Governments, were nicely Employ'd on all Sides, as well as their Arms, and the utmost Policy form'd this Con-

federacy -The bringing into it the Princes of Wolfembuttel, the Bishop of Munster, the King of Poland, and the King of Portugal; how have they Employed, and sometimes Embarras'd all the Councils of this part of Europe? And how much Faiier is it to Separate, than to Joyn? How much Easier to

Dissolve, than to Unite Nations of separate

Interests in one Agreement?

Let those Gentlemen then Determine for me and themselves, if by any Dangerous Experiment, any Party-Project, we had fallen into such Confusions at Home, as should have shaken the General Union Abroad; What had become, at least, of us in England? And how juffly would the Blame of Destroying the Confederacy Abroad, have been laid at our Door?

Had then the more Unsetted Members of the Confederates, made their Peace Gradually with the French, till at last every other Member should have been prompted to look to themselves, and to set up apart, what should we be to the French Power? Would our Wooden Walls protect us? Would our Manufactures force their way? What would our Ignorant Observing? [ sould say

For shame, Gentlemen, let us observe the Connection of Things; if we do not preserve Peace at Home, we can never all so, as to be depended upon from Abroad; the End of which must be our Confederates must Abandon us, and shift for themfelves; and the End of that will be, that we shall be Undone, so that in our Peace, confists our Safety.

7 Hercas a Proposal has been made by the Author of this Paper, for Sub-feriptions to a Book in Folio, Entitled, Jure Divino; or, A Satyr upon Tyranny and Passive Obedience. To which, Abundance of Gentlemen having long fince Subscrib'd, and the Time seeming long for its coming out, some very Good Reasons having obliged the

Author to put a stop to it,

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